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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION FORM CALENDAR YEAR 2012 Fublic Water Supply Name

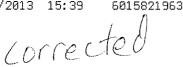
Community Water Systems included in this CCR The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply. Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement) On water bills (attach copy of bill)
Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below) Other Date(s) customers were informed: / / / / / CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used Date Mailed/Distributed: 6 129/2013 CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)

Date Emailed: / / As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email message CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) Name of Newspaper: Date Published: ____/ CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: / / CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED): I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: May be faxed to: Bureau of Public Water Supply (601) 576-7800

May be emailed to:

Melanie. Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215



Big Level Water, Carnes Utility Assn. # 2 2012 Drinking Water Quality Report June 2013 PWS #0660024

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from a well located at the tank site on City Bridge Road. Our water is drawn from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment is being prepared by the Mississippi State Department of Health. When it is complete, copies will be made available upon request.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

Our association conducts its monthly meetings on the third Thursday of the month at the Cames Community Center, located on Carnes Rd at 7 PM.

***** April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007- December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at (601)576-7518.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Carnes Utility Assn. Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants		MRD	r Your L Water	Low	1/4	Sample Date	Violation	Lypical Source
District and Section (Colored Colored					antisa	ecessary	for controls	fanicadual contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.8	0.5	1.2	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	8	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	16.5	NA		2011		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contamin	hits = T		MA PROPERTY		ender Marie Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma Ma	Tank , his like	Asset and the second	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01341 5	NA		2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.404	NA		2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.032	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gontaminants		AL	Your Water	Samp <u>Dat</u>	Ba	Sample ceding /	8 Exceed	
inorganis Contrinius	mts 5	2 (1999)	ten Kiperi		Arai.	***		
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	201]	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions							
Term	Definition						
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)						
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)						

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NA	NA: not applicable					
ND	ND: Not detected					
NR NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.					

Important Dipaking Water Definitions						
Term	Definition					
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminar in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.					
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contami that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLC feasible using the best available treatment technology.					
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.					
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.					
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.					
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.					
MRDL.	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.					
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated					
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level					

Formone information please contact:

Contact Name: William Morris

Address: 1084 Carnes Rd Wiggins, MS 39577 Phone: 601-315-0305 Fax: 601-582-1962

E-Mail: carnesutility@aol.com

6015821963

BIG LEVEL WATER 1084 CARNES RD WIGGINS, MS 39577 601-582-1948 OR 601-315-0305

FIRST-CLASS MAIL US POSTAGE PAID MAILED FROM ZIP CODE 39577 PERMIT#43

25.00

Previous Balance:

RESID 53690-53690=0

Billed: 07/16/13 After 08/06/13 pay 27.50 25.00 is due by 08/06/13

TOTAL NEW CHGS 07/10/13

25.00

25.00 is due by 08/06/13

Acat# 001850 21 DORIS RD.

Acct# 001850 Acct# 001850 Last Pmt \$50.00 07/08/13

MICHAEL H. LOTT SVC:05/31/13-06/29/13 (29 days) 21 DORIS RD. Questions? Office 601-582-1948 (Hattiesburg #) Corrected CCR available upon request

MICHAEL H. LOTT

117 WALLACE RD

PERKINSTON MS 39573

Big Level Water, Carnes Utility Assn. # 2 2012 Drinking Water Quality Report June 2013 PWS #0660024

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<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your <u>Water</u>			Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfecta	int By-Produ	icts				<u> </u>		
There is convincing evider	nce that additi	on of a dis	infectant is	necessar	y for cor	trol of micr	obial contami	nants)
Chlorine (as CI2) (ppm)	4	4	.80	0.50	1.20	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	16.5	NA	***************************************	2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	8.0	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants					1000			
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.013415	NA		2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.404	NA		2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.032	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teetl Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Unit Descriptions								
Ter	lit .						Definition	
ppn	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)							
ppt	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)							
NA	NA: not applicable							
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Definition

Term

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For more information please contact:

Please feel free to contact us for any information or questions. Contact Name: William Morris

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